how it can be applied without destroying the cohesion of the particles—the application of it to a find to create a vacuum not on arring to him. This article entitled "Remarks on the Lentral Forces of Bodies revolving about fixed axes," was republished without comment to The leaf Engineer and Architect's Journal, London, vol. 4, 1841, April Number. A lame attempt is made in the June Number of the same attempt is made in the June Number of the same attempt, to reply to the article of Dr. Martin, by Dan'l. Clark, Engineer of the Phenix Iron Works, Glasgow the gist of which is a sneer at the experiments of the American Philosopher, similar to what some of our engineers allow themselves now to substitute for argument. He admits the seeming accuracy of the experiments and disposes of them thus sagely. The experiments and disposes of them thus sagely. The experiments must have been exceedingly clumsy to require "very high increasing velocities" to manifest the action of this wonderful power.

The experiments have now, however, been the companies in a furious rish upon the house, determined to force an entrance. The loafers and hangers-on joined the action of this wonderful power.

fest the action of this wonderful power.

The experiments have now however, been variously repeated by an independent investigator and discoverer, and all the important results arrived at by Dr. Martin, confirmed, and others added, which promise to render "this vonderful power," as it is anceringly denominated by The Glasgow Engineer; this tremeasure power," as it is sneeringly denominated by the Editor of The Scientific American, in this City "this inscritable law of nature," as it is called by Dr. Martin, and this nextly-observed primary and this nextly-observed primary and the services of the ser commanded by the Echlor of Tax section and response to the called by Dr. Martin, and this needly-observed primal face of nature, as we have chosen to call it, the servant of man and the means of doing the mechanical labor of the world upon a scale of unrivated magnineence. Dr. Martin introduces his article by observing as follows: "I will show, by a reference to the familiar examples of the common spring and flywheel, that in a revolving body, centrifugal force, weatever be its source, is made greater than the power necessary to one ratation to the body, and that if cannot tracefore, be directly caused by the moving power; and then explain how it may be proven by a simple experiment. Writers on dynamics have never clearly defined the operation of the laws of curvilinear momon on bodies revolving around fixed axes." In conclusion, this writer says: "Since the velocity of rotation is almost unfinated, (Fisher's Met. Philos.) if a flywheel, similar to the one described above, were revolved at the rate of 1,200 revolutions a minute, the excited or centrifugal force in the rim would be equal to stay two and a half these the excited power exployed to give the require is elected, some deduction being made for friction and atmospheric resistance."

some deduction being made for friction and their resistance."
But, says a learned engineer, in a private letter to me on the subject, which he requests me not to publish, you make the great mistake of confounding pounds of force or pressure, with pounds of power, which is just as great a mistake as it would be to confound pounds according point with pounds sterling. Not, my dear sir, when you apply that force to a bound, and drive it out from under a valve at the rate of ten feet a second—the rate calculated for Mr. Sawyer's machine. All force or pressure be comes power, as shown in my first article, when so applied as to produce motion.

comes power, as shown in my first article, when so applied as to produce motion.

Let us endeavor to narrow these considerations how to an issue. The Editor of The Scientific American, (so called,) published a set of Mr. Sawyer's diagrams of his proposed Engine, and, at the same time, came our with an inscalled for shower of abuse, quite unbecoming a scientific discussion, and which pothing but an organic and unconquerable proclivity to billing scate and volgarity can apologize for Nevertheless, an attempt at argument floated dimly through the current of stime, which, out of deference to the position of the learned Editor, I fished up and replied to. My reply was partly emasculated by the editorial scissors, after colemn assurances that it should be published entire, and then overwhelmed by another forcent of abuse for its alleged virility, as if that were its own fault. Nevertheless, it seems that enough of pith remained in it to satisfy the publishers, who, after attacking us in three successive states, and admitting our multilated reply, peremptrily closed their columns against us. Meanime, the Editor, who began under excitement, ended, it would seem in a materix win of race, which becomed in the interest of the columns against us. Editor, who began under evidement, ended, it would seem, in a paroxysm of rage, which beclouded his in-ieliect. After writing through several successive numbers of his paper, to explain what centrifugal larce is, he concludes by denying positively the ex-stracted of any such force! In conclusion, the learned and courteous Editor says "We have answered your two main points, the

rest of yours is more gabble. And now, we say, there is no such a force in the universe as centrifugal force, and we can prove it against all the centrifugal force philosophers whatever, they have yet to prove the sistence of such a force. "I - Scientific American, Aug. 2, 1831. An education at the bar has its benefits, and would have taught the learned. Editor to sustain a fefeat with more equanimity. My present cancer.

would have taught the learned Editor to sustain a defeat write more equanimity. My present concern with him reliates, however, to what he said before he quite took leave of his reasoning faculties and his pool manners, while he alimited both the existence of centrifugal force, and the prognant fact that it increases in the ratio of the square of the velocity, which is does continuously, up to the time of the fluors in which his argument expres.

In the number of July 12, he admits that, "centings force increases in the square of the velocity" and he goes on to say that, "they wee, could not see how this could happen, unless the power originated with body." A very little bearing, he says, would elasting upon this point. "To give a moving body a habite velocity, it requires four times the original late, triple the velocity, in times the force. This is a well-known law of mechanics. If the centrifugal force increases according to the square of the velocity, the velocity is increased at the expense of a increase of power according to the square."

Other writers, and even some who pass as authorities, here failed.

dimerciase of power according to the square."

Other writers, and even some who pass as authorites, have failen into the same error. Since the straing of my first article, an anonymous reply was received at your office. The only point in the reply, is a denial of my second proposition, which is "that the rotation which evoives or demonstrates the centrifugal force is very mearly doubted by doubte the power applied." Hence, he sticks upon the same rock as the Editor of The Scientific American. He fully admits the first proposition, in relation to the indus of increase of the centrifugal force, and that if a does not require jour times the power applied to doubte the rate of relation, that all that we claim must be

American, by pointine out the absund results of his supposed hav, in the simple process of turning a gradistone—so that I supposed that any man ware act would confess nursell dead, he still reiterated his position, and bolstered hamself up by an authority seemingly confirming that

Hence it is obvious that our lasue lies just here. The whole question is narrowed to the simple point dether. To turn a wheel or move a body twice as of as it was turned or moved before. It is necessary last as it was turned or moved before, it is necessary to apply your times as much power? I know it will strike the common reader strangely, that learned and scientific men, machinists, engineers, mathematicians and philosophers, should be uninformed at this late day upon so sample a point. They will, I fear, hardly believe that sinch is the case. I assure you gentlemen, I am not noaxing you. Every vestee of scientific objection to our string of propositions rests upon the assertion of this principle. Let us then most the issue.

In the first place, a simple experiment, which can be seen repeated any day at the office, 300 Broadway and which any man, boy, or sirt, can then repeat at bome to their satisfaction, proves positively that it is not so, and that my second proposition, upon which the whole string of propositions confessed haigs, is one of the simple, every day principles of avechanics.

pies of twechanies.

But there are men with whom authority is more jotent than fact. Let us fook, then, at authority.

If the making process to then dashed, with a slight addition, to overcome the additional fraction and atmosphere resistance, it will be found, that in mosphere resistance, it will be found.

addition, to overcome the additional friction and atmospheric resistance, it will be found, that it moving through the same space, in the same time, it will eve twice the former velocity."—the Engine and Arch's Jour, Volley, p. 115.

If different forces he successively applied to accelerate equal quantities of matter from quiescence, the Phiere described, in any given lime, will be in the same proportion with the forces.—Pile's Math., Optical and Phil. Inst., Vol. 1., p. 182.

Different constant forces generate colocities, which seems are product of the forces and times.

ere as the product of the forces and times.

Conceive the time to be divided into exceedingly small equal partients, then, since equal impulses and of course equal velocities are a kind to the moving only, at each of these sestants, the whole velocity equired must be proportioned to that of each instant aultiplied by the number of instants. Obusteed's

Philosophy, p. 27.
The whole principle is, in fact, included in the simple definition of momentum.
The momentum of a body is its quantity of motion, and is an its quantity of matter and velocity—Ohn-site of Philosophy, p. 20.
The point being thus settled definitively, both by setual experiment and the books, it may be of some indees for learned gentlement to go back upon their tracks and discover where they have been led into error. Seemingly analogous cases are frequent, in which the ratio of the square does occur.

First, Centrifugal force increases in the ratio of the square and centrifugal force has heretofore been onfounded with momentum—the very error which we are now rectifying.

we are now rectifying.

Secondly. The square of the power applied in forcing a body through a dense medium, as a ship through the water, which has then to double its own electry and at the same time to displace twice the amount of the resisting medium, which, in the case of hoaring bodies, is just equal in weight to the body itself.

Thirdly. It does take four times the amount of ower applied to give twice the resulting velocity, he difference between the two cases may be specifically stated thus.

Twice the force continuously applied gives twice he velocity in the same time.

Four times the force applied during any given time, and then subdeferms gives only two either resulting and the statistical area.

riocity after the moving force is withdrawn. All the laws relating to this matter will be found-uily established by Alwood's interesting experi-ments with his apparatus for measuring constant arces.

rees. Hence, in gunnery, an increase of the charge in the square is requisite. It follows then, as we have asserted, that, contrary to all existing theories, centringal force is a greater force than the force applied to cause the rotation, that it is a denation of surplus power freely bestored by Nature, and capable of being

out the pressure upon the piazza of the Hotel caused one of the beams to give way, and all were precipi-tated into the area below. Mr. Theodore Cozzens, a son of the proprietor of the Hotel, whe was enleavoring to still the tumult, was severely bruised by the fall, but the elder Mr. Cozzens was only dightly injured. The story of his jaw being broken, is happily untrue. The inmates of the house were simply defending their property against the brutal assaults of unlawful interlopers, who were finally

BURNING OF THE STEAMER TROJAN.-The aknown fireman who was burned to death early on Tuesday morning, while on board the ill-fated steamer Trojan, at the foot of Laight-st., N. R., has been ascertained to be William Myers, of Sheep's-Head Bay. The wife and sister of the unfortunate man were at Coroner Geer's office this morning, and expressed a great desire to recover the body, which had been interred at the expense of the City.

Bodies Found .- Two bodies were on Saturday morning recovered from the wreck of the North River schooner, run down a few days since by the steamer South-America. Both bodies were males, but neither has been identified.

Supreme Court-Special Term .- Be-FORE JUDGE KING -On the application of the Mayor. &c., of New-York, for the appointment of Commissioners for the taking of land for the new public park. Postponed to 27th instant.

FURTHER RESPITE OF CLEMENS .- The President has ordered a further respite of Clemens sentenced for execution for alleged participation in he murder of the second mate of the Gien) to Friday, 26th September.

Case of the unfortunate Clemens

The undersigned avows himself to your The undersigned awows himself to your readers as the author of the articles that have appeared in your paper under the above caption, and signed L. Marshal. Talmadge asserts that my charges against him are without foundation, and that he has been unjustly treated. In reply, I have to say, that I stated the facts in the case fairly, and without any embellishment or distortion. I have not stated all that I might have done, either.

James L. Hoder, Pastor.

Of the First Baplist Church and Congregation,
Brooklyn, L. I.

The Eric and New-York City Railroad. The following is an extract from a letter written by a gentleman of this City, and now vis-

iting in Chautauque Co.

Jamestown, Wednesday, July 30, 1851. * * 1 have been not a little interested, duproject of laying a Rathroad from the mouth of the Little Valley Creek, in Cattaraugus County, intersecting the N. Y. and E. Railroad at that point, and running direct to Erie, Pa. I did not, at first, suppose such a road could be made profitable to the stockholders, or of sufficient advantage to this section of the State to warrant such an investment, but after the state to warrant such an investment out after giving the matter a good deal of investigation, I am forced to admit, that the proposed route is not only feasible, but vastly superior to the route via Dankirk.

As this subject is just now engaging the attention of the citizens of this section of the State. I trust I shall be pardoned if I devote this letter to a brief exposi-

be pardened if I devote this letter to a brief exposition of that project.

That the road will be built, I have not the feast doubt, as the direction is in the hands of the right kind of men, and a sufficient sum has already been subscribed to organize, under the General Railroad net. The right of way has been nearly secured through this and Cattaraugus Counties, the greater portion of it having been donated to the Company,) and the road will be put under contract as soon as the survey is completed. The road has been named the "are and New York City Railroad."

The length of the road will be about 75 miles, and will pass through one of the best agricultural and grazing sections of this State. A vast amount of lumber which is manufactured in the administ counties, and with he sent to our Eastern markets. What then are the advantages which his route possesses.

will be sent to our flastern fluxers. What he advantages which this route possesses, not possessed by the route via Dunkirk.

I answer, first—the distance between the City of New-York and the great West will be materially shortened, the grade will be better, the expense sooner than via Dunkrik or Buffalo. The expense of
the road will be much less than the same distance on
the New-York and Erie Road, the grade more unform, and the investment without doubt much more
profitable and satisfactory. Should Philadelphia
unite herself with Erie, by a continuation of the
Philadelphia and Sushurr Road, (and such a project
is now on foot) it will be of the greatest importance
to New-York City to have this road completed without delay. The eithers of Chautauque and Cattaraugus Counties have subscribed horsally for the
stock, but they will be ed, and and comfort from
abroad, before the road can be completed, and they
are confident that the merchants' and capitalists of
the great netropolis will not suffer the Erie and
New-York City Railword to go down for want of a
well-timed effort on their part to make the subscription list ample and complete. Yours &c.

Late and Interesting from Santa Fe.

Late and Interesting from Santa Fe.

By very late intelligence, of date July I, from the capital of New-Mexico, we learn that a body of 300 Camanche warriors presented themselves, on the 27th and 28th of June at the villages of Antor Chico and I a Cuesta, situated in the southern part of the Country of San Mignel. They professed purposes entirely praceful toward the Inhabitants of New Mexico, and especially admiration for the Americans, assigning as the reason of their visit that they were on their way to make war upon the Navagoes, who live considerably west of the Rio Grande, and about the parallel of Santa Fe. Notwithstanding these professions, they did not leave the villages above mined without committing wanton depredations on the inhabitants, killing stock for which they had no use, and driving off others. No personal injury, however, was inflicted on any of the people, though some of them were rudely treated.

Col. Alexander, commanding the United States forces at Las Vegas, sent troops to the points mentioned, and Col. Munroe, at last address, was busted in issuing orders designed to chastise and repel the Indians, if they could be discovered.

The people of the lower portion of the County of San Mignel were put in a state of great consternation by the unexpected appearance of those Camanches, and had earnessly called upon the Governor and military authorities for protection.

Forther news from that quarter will be looked for

mancres, and loss control of projection.

Further news from that quarter will be looked for with interest. (National Intelligencer.)

RIGHTS OF CONSCIENCE IN THE ARMY .-Gen. John E. Wool has published a reply in regard to the statement that he sanctioned the sentence of punishment of private James Duggan, of the Fourth Art. Hery, for refusing to attend a Frotestant place of worship, he being a Catholic. The General says that the punishment inhelted was not on account of his religious scruples, but for refusing to apply to his commanding officer for permission to stay away from or leaving his company without permi

LINEN FACTORY IN CONNECTICUT .- The Advisor Factors is consecuted.—The Williamster (Ct.) Medium states that the cotton mill of A. & S. Jilson, in that village, has been purchased by Messrs. Ives & Dunham, of Hartford, who intend to convert it into a linen factory. A purchase of machinery for this factory has been made in England, by Mr. Rixford, of Mansheld, who has been for some time engaged in the manufacture of lines. New-York State Teachers' Association. e of The New-York Tribune

Berralo, Wednesday, Aug 6, 1851. The Teachers' Association of the State of New-York met this morning, at the Washingtonst. Baptist Church in this city. The meeting was called to order by the President, J. W. BULKLEY, Esq., of Albany. Prayer was offered by Rev. V. R. HOTCHEISS, of Buffalo. The first exercise was an Address by the President, in which he gave an interesting account of the organization of the Association and the progress of Education in the State of New

After some unimportant business transactions, a paper on the "Analytic and Synthetic Methods of Instruction," was read by Mr. Oason Kellogg, of New-York City.

This evening, we have had a Lecture by Rev. Mr. Hosmer, of Buffalo, on the "Ideals of Teaching."

The Convention then considered the following resolutions regarding the subject of Education—viz Resolved, final the English Inarguage is the base of our system of instruction. f instruction.

d. That the books now in use for teaching it may be

creatly improved.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to report on this Resolved, That a Committee be appeared to report of this subject next year.

Mr. Hazen made some remarks in favor of the resolutions, stating that not one word in ten of the English language is properly pronounced. He alluded to the Phonetic experiment in teaching, and thought our alphabet could be used as well with equally skillful teaching. He considered the subject of great importance, and one that should receive the attention of Teachers.

On motion of Mr. Connelli, of Buffalo, the resolutions were had on the table.

tions were laid on the table

A short time was devoted to hearing reports from delegates from other States and the different Counties

A short time was another states and the different Counties in this State.

Mr. Chapin, from Conn., stated that a Lancasterian School had been established, and was in a fourishing condition at New-Haven, it has 300 pupils.

Mr. Cercuesos, from Mass, spoke of the operations of the Board of Education, and the Secretary, Dr. Sears, who has been endeavoring to systematize the instruction at Teachers' Institutes. There is less change among Teachers than formerly, and High Schools have been established in almost all the towns. Improvements have also been made in the structure of school-houses, and in the means of ventilating school-buildings.

Mr. Streng, of Vt., said they had fourteen Teachers' institutes—seven in the Spring and seven in the Autumn.

Mr. Fellows of Trey, read a report on Respiration, a Committee having been appointed last year thought of the truth of a theory of respiration.

tion, a Committee having been appointed last year to inquire into the truth of a theory of respiration proposed by Mrs. William of Troy. Mr. F. took the ground that the theory is true, for the following

reasons:
1. From the mode in which heat is produced by the union From the mode in which heat is produced by the union of carbon and oxygen.
 A great number of facts in favor of it, all of which harmonize together.
 A pretended refutation of the theory in a medical work had been examined by the Committee, and found a total failure.
 The opinion of the correctness of the theory was sus-

work had been examined by the Committee, and found a total failure.

4. The opinion of the correctness of the theory was sustained by the opinion of a large portion of the community, some of whom are members of the Medical Faculty.

Extracts from letters were read to sustain the ground taken in the Report.

Mr BLACKMER, of New-York, in reference to a letter from Mrs. Willard, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted.

Resolved, That the members of this Association regret that any remarks should have been made at the last meeting of this Association which Mrs. Willard, of Troy, could construe into personal digrespent, and assure her that we entertain sentiments of respect and high recard both for the personality and the distinguished services she has done the cause of Education in this country, and regret her absence at this meeting. meeting, lved, That the Secretary be requested to transmit to

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to transmit to Mrs. Wilard a copy of the above Dr. LASMERT then delivered a Lecture on Physical Secretary of the state of the Association adjourned. Yours, truly.

State Normal School.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

We devote a large portion of to-day's paper to the Essays, Poems and Addresses which were delivered at the close of the 14th term of this institution, and at the blennial meeting of the Association of Graduates. These productions will speak for themselves. The exercises of both days were interspersed with appropriate music, several pieces of which were composed for the occasion by Prof. Bowen, and one by Mr. O. A. Archer, a graduate of the presentterm.

Bowen, and one by Mr. O. A. Archer, a granuace of the present term.

About 150 of the former graduates were present at the energing of the Association of Graduates, on Wednesday, July 30. From the proceedings of that meeting we learn that the success of this Association, which has been in existence only two years, clearly demonstrates the wisdom of its organization. On Wednesday evening there was a social gathering of all the Normals who were in the city, about 409, in the large Lecture Room of the Institution—a reunion long to be remembered by all who participated in N.

iently qualified. His successor at the Normal School has not yet been appointed.

The returning Professors each received from the pu-

of respect made to the different members of the faculty, we noticed with pleasure the presentation of an elegant silver cup to Prof. Perkins, the esteemed and efficient Principal of the listitution. It is gratifying to know that the pupils, as well as the public, appreciate the facint and fact that has been exercised in the management of the affairs of this school by the to management of the affairs of this school by the capal and his co-laborers, and that its present amens y and popularity have been established on mound of its merits. The next term commences ember 15.

Ynie College-Dr. Samuel Nott.

Yale College—Dr. Samuel Nott.
To THE EDITORS OF THE NEW-YORE TRIBLES.
Your correspondent. "Richelieu," is in error in your paper of the 2d inst., when he says the oldest living graduates of Yale College are two members of the class of 1780 one of them Rev Samuel Nott of Connecticut. (so far correct, father of the venerable Dr. Nott of Union College. This is not so. Dr. Nott, President of Union College, is a brother of Dr. Nott of Franklin, Conn., and whose father was Stephen Nott of Ashford, and was born June, 1772, and, consequently, was 78 the June past. His brother, Dr. Samuel Nott, is 96 or 97, and has been a settled minister in Franklin about 6: years. He was present on the 4th of July at Hartford.

N. R.

Heavy Land Claim in Ohio.—The people of Defiance County have held a public meeting to remonstrate against the claim of J. W. Allen to a large body of lund in the County. It is said that the claim is based on an agreement between Gov. Fore, in behalf of the State, and Mr. Allen, by which the latter was to have one-third of the lands, the title to which he, as the agent of the State, should get released from the General Government. Under this arrangement, Mr. Allen obtained a release of some 15,000 acres, his portion of which 25,000 acres) he selected in the neighborhood of Defiance. Considerable hostility to this state of things is entertained by the people of that County, for tear it shall build up a land monopoly in their midst, and thus retard the settlement and improvement of that region. This resistance to the claim is founded upon a denial of Gov. Ford's authority for making such an agreement. Gov. F. acted upon power granted to him by an act of the Ohio Legislature, passed Fcb. 15, 1530, authorizing the Governor to employ such means as he might deem best for the interest of the State, to obtain from the United States any lands to which Ohio was entitled under former grants.

[Sandusky Register.] HEAVY LAND CLAIM IN OHIO .- The

FATAL AFFRAY .- Kenosha, August 6 .-Mr. Van Brisdin, of Detroit, was mortally wounded about 5 o'clock last evening, on Pleasant Prairie, six or seven imles from this city, by the discharge of a shot-gun. The circumstances attending the fatal occurrence, according to the most reliable informa-tion, seem to be the following. The deceased was on a hunting excursion, in company with three or four gentiemen from this place. In passing the premises of a farmer named Gallagher, an altercapremises of a farmer named Gallagher, an altereation originated in some way between the farmer and
deceased. Hot words were followed by personal
violence. Mr. Gallagher wrested the gun from Mr.
Van Brisdin, in which contest the gun was discharged,
the contents taking effect in the groin of the latter,
causing his death in about two hours. A coroner's
inquest was immediately called, but they have not
yet finished their investigation. The discharge of
the gun was probably accidental. Gallagher is under arrest, and the whole affair will undergo the
strictest scrutiny. Mr. Van Brisdin came here from
Detroit last Saturday. He was a German—an artist
by profession, and reported to have been a gentleman of fine acquirements. [Milwaukee Wisconsin.]

HENRY CLAY.-We have learned from friends of this illustrious man, that his health has suffered severely of late, and that he has not recovered from the labor and fatigues of the last session of Congress. The whole country, to whose service and true glory his life has been devoted, will join in the prayers for his recovery. (Prov. Journal.)

POST-OFFICE OPERATIONS. - The Postmaster-General has established the following new Post-Offices for the week ending Aug. 2, 1851.

Office	County.	State	Postmaster.
Montg'ery Cen.	Franklin	Vt	Columb. Green Ethan C. Ring Rlisha W. Croff. Sterry Hawkins.
Ringville	Hampahire	Mass	Ethan C. Ring.
West Batavia.	. Gettesee	N.Y.	Klisha W. Croff.
Hawkinsville	L. Completo	1000	Sterry Hawkins.
Massena Cent. Hickory Run	- INC. A.D. W. THERODO.	3.0	
Hickory Run	Carbon	1Pa	James Miller D. D. Brockway S. C. Munson Horam Jacobs
Trishtawn	Mercer	3	James Miller
Fert Wfikins		Mich	D. D. Brockway.
Bridgeport Cen	Naganaw	-	S. C. Munson.
Prospect Lake.	Van Buren		Heram Jacobs.
Nonleville	Noble	Ohto.	James Healver.
Williamstown Rochester Depo	Montgomery	-	James Hellyer C. R. Wilson. Giles Gilmore. Robert Greer. John Kennedy
Greenville	Lorane		Bahart Chan
Latretaria	Hamilton	* ***	Labo Farnada
Home City	- FLAIRICEONL		Aaron Lyon
New-Harmony	Brown		Deloss Laughlin.
Ford	Gaura		L' Dickinson
Marana	Huron		I P Dancom
Havana Moody's Mill	Huron	1 44	D. McMichael
Revnosa	Laurens Dist		L. E. Ransom. R. McMichael T. Wier. J. N. McCrackin
Mediborn	Nameters Little	3.4	I N MaCmake
Acres Grove	Newbury	Fla.	James H. Parker
Calcode	Ruther	Ala.	A C Follor
Saisoda Monthalia	Butler	Miss.	James H. Parker, A. C. Fuller B. W. Morris, Charles H. Laws
Monthalia	Itawaraha	37100	Churton H Laws
Habiat	Panola		
		Cal	H Farechild
Louisville Empire	Yuba El Dorado	100	H. Farchild. G. C. Blodgett. Edward Conway. O. C. Coffin. F. Cooper. Lew's Dent.
Venture	Tuolumne Contra Cosia Sunta Clara San Joaquin	***	Edward Conway
Marting	Contra Costa	100	O C Coffin
Santa Clara Knight's Ferry	Santa Clara	8.60	F Couner
Knight a Ferry	San Joaconn	**	Leves Dent.
Mariana	Mariposa	*65	H R Edwards
Triandad	Trinity	- said	I. B. Gilkey
March Branch	Patrick Property and		H B Edwards L B Gilker B D Horr R M Harmer
San Joaquin Livermore Rh.,	San Jonatun	470	R. M. Harmer.
Livermore R'h	Contra Costa	140	
	San Jonguin Contra Costa Sonoma	440	Lyman Leslie. P. McDowell.
Toolswine City.			P. McDowell.
Rough and Ready	Nevada		
Green Springs		44	J C Parks
Obispo	Son L. Obisco.	5.0	S. A. Pollard.
Nicholans	Sutter	KAL.	F. H. Russell.
Our Springs	Toolumne	550	J. C. Parks. S. A. Pollard. F. H. Rusell. D. Shoemaker.
San Juan	Monterey		
Scoots	Taolamne	100	R. F. Sullivan. Robert Turner J. V. Benschoten
Wood's Digetties			Robert Turner
Graywarville		**	J. V. Benschoten
Mountain Inn	Tuolumne	2.7	L. WHIRITING
Maysville	Yuba	. TE	J. Cushing.
Colerain	Jackson	Ark	S. MCUAIL
Cherry Grove	Satine	150	J. Cushing. S. McCall. F. H. Crawson. I. D. Williams. J. M. Hicks. W. A. Clark. G. B. McCann. J. H. Damewood. T. C. Parker. W. H. Shield. A. A. Boywell. P. H. Price. William Duon. T. Degraffenred.
Trouble Hill	Scott		I D WILLIAMS.
Reform	Unam		J M. HICKS
Leran	Whitley	Ind	W. A. CIRIN.
Burgersville Ludlow	Johnson		O B McCann
Ludlow	Dubots	3	J. H. Damewood
N. Elizabeth'n Coatsville	Hendricks	1	I. C. Parket.
Contsylle	Garage Marie	-	W. H. Shield
Bine Spring	Stewart	Tenn	A. A. Boywell.
Blue Spring Hindman's Hill	Confee	310	Miles Hale
	Coffee Andrew Jasper	Mo	William Door
Jenkins's Creek.	Manber		T Degraffenger
Norway Crocke's Store.	Miller La Fayette	4	T. Degraffenreid. M. M. Cook. L. E. Ray
Stringtown	Cole		L. E. Ray
Green Garden	Cole Will	Ill	James Hudson John Devail
Hazledel	Cumberland	111	John Devail:
Hazledell Farmer's Farm.	Iroquots	77	G. G. White.
Iron Hills	Inches	Iowa !	R. Templeton.
Iron Hills	Fond do Lac.	Wis	A. C. Stowe.
Luzerno	and the same of	200	G. A. Titus.
Ladogo	22	44	G. G. White. R. Templeton. A. C. Stowe. G. A. Titus. M. Brown.
April 1 Contract of the Contra			
DISCONVINUED Luzerne Co., Pa	-Galchristville. Pattonville. H	Dauph	in Co., Pa., Jeddo Co., Ohio : Gleni Amberst Co., Va.

Luzerne Co., Pa. Pattonville, Hocking Co., Ohio, Giena Mills, Culpeper Co., Va., Cool Well, Amherst Co., Va., Calvan's Tavern, Culpeper Co., Va., Pinetucky, Randoloh Co., Ala, Krusston, Autauga Co., Ala, Harry Hill, Marscall Co., Miss., Mount Zon, Simpson Co., Miss., Duck Creek, Dulla, Co., Texas., Pleasant Ridge, Hot

Springs Co. Ark.
NAMES CHANGED — Portersville. New-London Co.
Conn., name changed to "Mostle River," Porker Grove
Newberry District, S. C., name changed to "Beth Eden.

From the Mexican Boundary Survey. From The National Intelligencer.

Letters have been received in this city om Mr. Bartlett, of the Mexican Boundary Com-assion, dated at Arispe, State of Sonora. (Mexico.)

June 2
Watting, before proceeding to explore the Gila, for the arrival of Col. Graham, U. S. Army, (now on his way to join the Commission,) and the Indian Commissioners, Col. Craig and the Commissioner had determined to make a journey to Frontieras, in Sonora, for the Journeys of the Houndary party, &c.
With this brief introduction, the following extracts from the letter of the Commissioner speak for themselves

themselves "I took two wagons and Col. Craig two, for our

"I took two wagons and Col. Craig two, for our provisions, corn, tents, baggage, &c., intending to fill them with dried fruits and vegetables, if they could be procured. The party were all mounted on horses and mules, save myself. Not having the use of my left arm, (in consequence of a fall from a mile,) fould not ride except in a wagon. With this little party we penetrated the Indian country 260 miles to Fronteras, (see map of Cook's route,) where we took the whole population by surprise, so rare an event is it to see any strangers except the Apaches. My letter and passport from Gen. Conde made all straight, and we were hospitably received. Fronteras is not fourteen miles from Cook's road, as he says, but thirty miles. When we reached Blackwater Creek we found no trace of a road south, and sent four persons in search of the town. The second day, four soldiers appeared to us, messengers from Gen. Carrasco, at Fronteras, to guide us to that town, thirty miles distant. It took us two days to reach there, as there was no road, and we had to work our way as well as we could. Gen. C. had arrived at Fronteras but three days before us, with his brigade of 400 soldiers, infantity and horse, on a campaign against the Apaches. He gave us a kind reception, furnishing us with corn and provisions without charge."

If ound little at Fronteras. It is a poor, miseraunion long to be remembered by all who participated in 8.

We regret to learn that the resignation of two of the Professors (Messis, Clark and Eaton) takes effect with the close of the present term. Prof. Clark's place has been filled by the appointment of Prof. Johnson, from Yale College, a young man who has so distinguished himself in the department of the Natural Sciences, and especially in the application of Chemistry to Agriculture, as to receive the unqualified recommendation of the first chemists of the age, and the appointment of a Professor of that department of the Normal School.

The department of Prof. Eaton will not be felt by the Normal School alone, the City of Albany will lose a zealous and efficient laborer in every good cause. During his residence in this city, he has, as a man, a scholar, and a Christian, become endeared to a large and worthy circle of friends, who can only consent to release him from the engagements he is place. Three years since at was entirely deserted to release him from the engagements he is on to turteen miles from took's from the says, but thirty miles. When we reached Black he says, but thirty miles. When we reached Black he says, but thirty miles. When we reached Black he says, but thirty miles. When we reached Black he says, but thirty miles. When we reached Black he says, but thirty miles. When we reached Black he says, but thirty miles. When we reached Black he was to roud such as treated by a deep creation of the town. The second day, four solders appeared to us, messengers from day, four solders appeared to us, messenger

came on to this place, Arispe, formerly the capital of Sonora. Like the other places I had visited, it was Sonora. Lake the other places I had visited, it was in a sad condition. The meessant attacks, murders and robecries by the Apaches, had reduced its population from 4,000 to 1,500 or 1,800. Its houses were untenanted and falling to run, and its beautiful valley overgrown with rank weeds. The appearance of its church and dwellings, its paved streets and beautiful gardens, indicates its former wealth. The people, I learn, are now returning, although the emeration to California has been another means of prostrating and depopulating it.

"To be short, the result of my visit to Sonora is, that we have nothing to expect from it. The whole country, even for a hundred miles to the south, has been ravaged and depopulates, and the present inhibitants have barely enough for their own subsistence. Provisions and corn are scarce and dear. It

been ravaged and depopulates, and the present inhabitants have barely enough for their own subsistence. Provisions and corn are scarce and dear. It
was my wish to go to Ures, the present capital, four
days' journey south, but the high price of corn and
scarcity of provisions will not warrant it. I therefore
set out on my return to-morrow, and hope in ten
days to be at the copper mines.

"Arispe is seventy-five miles southwest of Fronteras. The day before my arrival here, a courier arrived from Guaymas, with dispatches for the military
commanders, stating that five or six hundred Americans had disembarked on the coast of Lower California, or Sonora, intending to subjugate one or the
other of these States. I did not beheve the story,
and Col Craig, as well as myself, assured the military commandants, that, if it was true, which we
doubted, it was no more than a marauding expedition, not countenanced by the United States, and
we felt sure that the Government would use all the
means in its power to crush the altempt, and carry
over the rest advantage in the factors. means in its power to crush the attempt, and carry out the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

Two MURDERS IN ONE DAY !- We received a telegraph communication last evening from Syracuse, stating that a man by the name of Patrick Painelt, in the employ of the Rochester and Syra-cuse Railroad Company, was found about 2 o'clock vesterday, in the nume-house, at Geer's station Phineit, in the employ of the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad Company, was found about 2 o'clock vesterday, in the pump-house, at Geer's station, three miles west of Syracuse, with his throat cut in a horrible manner. A man by the name of Edward Murphy has been arrested on suspicion of having committed this horrible deed. It seems that Murphy was discharged a few days since, and Phineit appointed in his place. The grounds of suspicion are not given.

We also received a telegraph dispatch this morning, from Canandaigua, commitmeating the fact of a

We also received a telegraph dispatch this morning, from Canandaigua, communicating the fact of a murder yesterday in that village. It seems that two Irishmen, whose names are not given, were quarreling about 10 o'clock last evening, in regard to the equitable division of a quantity of hay which they owned together. While thus disputing, one of them stabbed the other, inflicting a horrible gash in the abdomen, through which the bowels projected, terribly lacerated. Medical and was immediately called, and the wound dressed as well as it could be. The unfortunate man was living at 9 o'clock this morning, but no hopes were entertained that he could long survive. The murderer escaped and is still at large, but diffigent efforts are making to secure his arrest. [Albany Evening Journal, 8th.] SOUTHERN PRESS ON THE BLOOMER COS-

TUME.—The Bloomer Costume is accounted for by The Southern Press in the following wise and original way. This enlightened "Press" is the organ of the ultra shveholders, and the quality of the information it disseminates among its readers may be judged of

by this specimen:
"The Bloomer costume is part of the revolt of the
working-women of the North against the other sex.
In the boasted civilization of the North, women are
sent out from home in their youth to work in factories. Three-fourths of the women of Massachusetts
the specime and they become unterminine. And are thus engaged, and they become unfeminine and with reason. If the labors of life are imposed on them, if they can no longer look to the men for sup-port and protection, why remain subject to their

DREADFUL ACCIDENT .- The Worcester Transcript says that a lady residing in that city, having occasion to go to her husband's barn on Thursday, accidentally fell from the hay-mow, striking upon the handle of a pitchfork, which inflicted terrible wounds upon her person, penetrating the intestines a distance of 21 inches. Frightful as this accident may seem, there is a probability that the life of the sufferer will be saved. From Utah Territory

The last mail from the West brought us The last mail from the West brought us a letter and some papers from the Great Sait Lake City, up to July 1. The news is not of remarkable interest. No rain had failen for the six weeks previous to the 1st July, and still, the gardens, and crops in general, looked fine, and promised an abundant harvest. There were some exceptions in fields of wheat, which had been burned, or perished for want of irrigation, as the streams were so low that a sufficient quantity of water could not be obtained

to supply all.

Mr. Livingston, of the firm of Kinkead & Living ston, arrived at the Great Salt Lake City in advance of his train, about the 14th of June, and had been sick with the Mountain fever that his life was de spaired of, but he had recovered almost entirely Judge Brandenburg and Mr. Holliday arrivel a few days before Mr. Livingston. One of Holliday's trains arrived the last of June—the other train was

till behind.
Trade, it is said, opens dull, and it was feared that there was not money enough in the City to buy the merchandise that was coming. There was talk al-ready of taking part of it to Oregon, or some other

The people have had considerable difficulty with the Indians, by whom large numbers of cattle and horses had been stolen. The Mormons collected a party, and pursued the Indians into the mountains, and among the Cedars. They killed about a dozen Indians, broke up their encampment, and destrayed all their provisions. The Indians have stolen, at va-rious times, great numbers of mules, horses, and

all their provisions. The initials are storin, at various times, great numbers of mules, horses, and cattle.

The emigration to California is represented as quite smail, though the intelligence from that quarter was very flattering. A very large emigration to California from the States was anticipated this season, overland; and it is said, unless this takes place, and money becomes more abundant, pecuniary affairs would be seriously affected.

Flour was seiling at \$8 per hundred, and it was supposed that it would go down to \$6.

A few days before the date of the letter, the President of the city gave a party to Judge Brandenburg, which was numerously attended, and everything passed off very pleasantly.

In the diary of President Young, who, during the Spring visited some of the distant Mormon settlements in the "South Counties," it is stated that he visited the runs of an ancient city, where he found immense quantities of broken, burnt carthen-ware, painted according to their taste, arrow-points, adobes, burnt brack, a crueble, and every color of fint stones. The runs were about two miles long and one wide, one of them appeared to be the remains of a temple, and covered about an arre of ground. In digging into one of the runs, pottery, adobes, a fire-place, and the burnt embers of the fire, were found. GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., or LONDON.

George Pearody, Esq., of London.—
The magnificent entertainment given by this gentleman in London, on the 4th of July, in honor of his country's independence, has been the theme of general commendation—and the more so, from the fact of its being the first public celebration of that event ever held in that great commercial metropolis.

Mr. Peabody, as its well known, is a native of Danvers, and there he grew up to manhood, obtaming the first tudiments of his commercial education, as a clerk in the employ of Sylvester Proctor. Esq. He was subsequently a clerk with his brother. David Peabody, in Newburyport, and afterward removed to Georgetown, D. C., and then to Baltimore, where he was a merchant for several years. He was first an occasional, and afterward a permanent resident in London, where he occupies a distinguished position among the bankers of that great commercial center of the civilized world.

The following incidents, which transpired long since, and have never before been made public, illustrate, perhaps, yet more forcibly, the unostentations generosity of Mr. Peabody, and the warm affection he entertains toward his native country and his native town.

In 1835, the citizens of Danvers resolved to exect

he entertains toward his native country and also mative town.

In 1835, the citizens of Danvers resolved to creet a monument in honor of seven of its citizens who fell at the Battle of Lexington, and a Committee was appointed to raise the necessary funds. This Committee addressed a letter to Mr. Pearody, stating what was proposed to be done. They promptly received a reply, in which he expressed his delight on being informed that the debt of gratitude, due to the memory of those brave men, was about to be paid, as it had been already too long postponed, and he thanked them for the opportunity they had given him to subscribe to such an object. "I know not," said he, "how much money you need, but draw on me, gentlemes, for any amount that may be repured to complete the monument, and your order shall be monument at sight." As there was no pressing need of funds, the Committee drew on him for only one hundred dollars, and if was promptly paid.

Again, in 1843, Danvers was visited by a destructive fire, and among the buildings destroyed was the Second Congregational Church, which was then in process of being rebuilt, and nearly completed. When Mr. Peabody heard of the fire, he addressed a letter to a member of that society, expressing his sympathy in the calamity that had befallen the town, and begging him to receive in behalf of that society an inclosed note of £30, (\$250,) as a taken of his interest in the town, and not because they were in need of any such contribution.

If it would not be meading the sanctity of private life, we would mention many other instances of his noble generosity, that have come within our knowledge, and are greatly more to his credit than the examples we have given.

His harmlity is not confined to Essex County. The London Morning Post, in noticing his entertainment, socials of him as "one of the carliest and most manificent subscribers to the funds for erecting the Crystal Palace."

It was he who advanced £2,000 to Mr. Riddle for fitting up the American department. It was he who advanced tive town.

In 1835, the citizens of Danvers resolved to creet

It is truly gratifying to record such instances of patriots in and interactify and they have not yet become so common among men of wealth as to render them unworthy of a passing notice. (Savan. Reg.

Gen. Jackson at Tammany.—Major Donelson of Tae Wassington Union, in acknowledging an invitation to dine with the Tammany Society in New-York, dates his veneration for that body from 1819, when he partook of its hospitality with Gen. Jackson, then a guest of the City. He relates as an incident the "generous manner" in which the Society responded to the toast which Gen. Jackson offered in compliment to De Witt Clinton, then Governor of the State. We rather think this history at fault. The "generosity" belongs to Gen. Jackson, in paying a spontaneous tribute of respect to a great man, in the time of his adversity, and in the midst of his enemies. DeWitt Clinton was at that time Governor of the State, but his power and popularity had departed. His opponents were in the majority of the Legislature at Albany in the Council of Appointment, and in the City of New-York. The "Bucktails," as the Tammany men were then called, controlled New-York and when Gen. Jackson was invited to banquet with them, they passed over the Governor without a word of compliment in the regular toats. Gen. Jackson resented this omission, and, ever-faithful to his friends, gave his celebrated toast in honor of Gov. Clinton, signifying plainly his own opinion of the petry spite manifested toward a great man by the Tammanner. There was consternation among the parisans, though the friends of Clinton did appland instity. A verse, written on the occasion by Halleck or Drake, under the title of "Croker & Co.," the poetical significance of the time, lingers yet. It reads some the first of the time, lingers yet. It reads some the first of the time, lingers yet. It reads GEN. JACKSON AT TAMMANY.-Major

methow thus:

As fail the stocks of rockets when we fire 'em,
So fell the Bucktails at that toost accurst;
Locking bike Korah, Dathan and Abiram,
When the firm earth beneath their footsteps burst.

(New-Orleans Pacay une

Two of the United States Surveying Party Killed by a Tornado.—The Editor of this journal (now at Oshkosh) sends us the following particulars of a distressing casualty to a party of Government Surveyors, on the Indian lands on Wolf River. On Thursday night, 24th of July, the party, consisting of John M. Smith, of Dubuque, and formerly of German, Chenango Co., N. Y., as Chief, and R. O. Lyman, Davis Howard, S. L. Peck, Wm. Foolston, Osmond Plato, and J. E. Schumacher, Assistants, were encamped for the night about two miles and a haif west of the Embarrass River, when a tornado came up, accompanned by haif and rain, and the wind was so terrific that it snapped the trees off as if they were pipe-steins. A large tree was blown directly across the tent, striking Mr. Smith and Mr. Lyman on the head, and killing them instantly, and seriously wounding Davis Howard, also of Dubuque. Mukwa, the nearest settlement, is distant 30 miles by the Indian trail, and Ib miles by the river. One of the party was sent to Mukwa for assistance, and the dead bodies were conveyed to that town and buried on Sunday last. There are hopes that the wounded man will recover, as none of his limbs were broken, but he is so bruised that he cannot stand erect. We understand that this needent will break up the surveying party, who will now return to Dubuque, and leaves a family. He was much esteemed. The others are single men. Notwithstand. Two of the United States Surveying General of Wisconsin and lowa, who has his once at this city. Mr. Smith was formerly a lawyer at Dubuque, and leaves a family. He was much esteemed. The others are single men. Notwithstanding the wetness of the season, the survey of the Indian lands was proceeding satisfactorily, but this accident may delay the completion of the survey until next Summer. (Milwaukee Wisconsin, Aug. 2)

SUIT FOR DAMAGES IN A LIQUOR CASE .-One of the liquor seilers in Augusta, Mc., whose stock was destroyed by the city authornies a few days since brought an action of trover against the cificer who seized it to recover the value of the jugs and liquor, representing that he had the liquor in his possession for medical purposes, and not for sale. The Judge decided, under the 16th section of the liquor law, that no action could be maintained in which any portion of the property saed for is composed of informating liquors. Judgment accordingly More Anti-Rent Outrages.—The Albary Express says that Mr. Henry Lord, of Nassau, an old gentleman of seventy, was attacked on Seaday night by men disguised as Indians, under the foil

an old gentleman of seventy, was attacked on Sanday night by men disguised as Indians, under the following circumstances.

Notices having been made out, directed to the teaming of Mr. Van Rensselaer, requesting a settlement of their rents, and also informing the tenantry of the willingness of the owner to self the soil to them, a number were sent to Mr. Henry Lord, of Nassau, a man seventy years of age, to deliver to the persons for whom they were intended. He had succeeded in serving a number of these letters, when he met the parties in the village where he resided. For this act of his aged and infirm though he was, he was doomed to suifer.

On Saturday night last, eight persons, disguised as Indians, surrounded his house—broke in one of the windows—seized the object of their vindictiveness-dragged him from his bed, and compelled him to accompany them about a mile and a half, to the readence of a noted anti-renter. Here a consultation was had, and at the earnest solicitation of several, who appeared friends, on account of his age, he was released upon his solemnly assuring them that he would not serve any more of the notices.

STEAM ON THE CANAL.-The steam-tug

STEAM ON THE CANAL.—The steam-tug Jacob Hinds left the canal basin this morning, with a party composed of the Controller, the Auditor, Canal Commissioner Mather, several members of the press, and a number of other gentlemen interested in canal navigation, on an experimental trip to Troy. The tug is intended to be used for towing on the canal. It has 75 feet keel, 15 feet beam, draws 24 feet water, and is propelled by an engine of 50 horse-power. The engine was built by Lowe & Co., for R. S. Dennie & Co. The wheel in the center of the boat is 10 feet in diameter, 6 feet face, and 2 feet dip. The buckets are of iron, and saucer-shaped, thereby throwing the water into a narrow channel, through a groove in the bottom of the boat. There is no swell caused by this motion, or no more than us produced by any other boat of the same size, moving at the same speed. Her movement this morning was at the rate of five miles an hour. It is proposed to tow five 75 tun boats at the rate of three miles an hour. The manufacturers guarantee that the engine will perform this amount of labor, for twenty-four hours, with two tuns of coal. This invention was patented by Mr. G. Parker in 1840, and the boat is now under his charge, on her way to fluffalo. Those best acquainted with canal navigation were fully satisfied that the experiment will work, and ultimately produce an entire revolution in the process of towing.

[Albany Journal, Thursday.]

THE PRESIDENT of the United States accompanied by the Secretaries of War and Interior, was met on Tuesday, at Harper's Ferry, amid the discharge of cannon, by a deputation from Charlestown. After being shown through the Armory by Major Riuger and Major Symington, the party proceeded to Charlestown, where they stopped a few minutes at Sappington's Hotel, and received the salutations of the citizens, after which they went disminutes at Sappington's Hotel, and received the salutations of the citizens, after which they went directly to the Springs, where they arrived in time for dinner, and were warmly welcomed. At night, the President paid a visit to a ball given in honor of his arrival. On Wednesday morning a committee of thirty gentlemen, including the Mayor and Council, from Winchester, wated upon him, and, through W. L. Clarke, Esq., invited him to visit that town. The President made a handsome reply, accepting the invitation. After paying a brief visit to the residence of Andrew Hunter, Esq., the took the cars for Winchester, where he met with a brilliant reception, and whence he took his departure, on Thursday morning, for the White Sulphur Springs, stopping at Staunton and one or two other points by the way. [Nat. In.

ACCIDENT NEAR NORTH ADAMS .- On Fri-Accident near North Adams.—On Friday last, (as we learn from The North Adams Transcript.) as workmen were engaged in biasting a hard fint rock, on the line of the Troy and Greenfield Road, at Brayton's Factory, a mile west of North Adams village, a stone weighing a tim or more was thrown several hundred feet in the air by one of the blasts. It descended directly upon the roof of a house in the vicinity, cutting a hole several feet in diameter, through every floor, to the cellar, taking with it whatever furniture came in its way. A man and woman were sitting at a supper table in a room adjoining the one through which the stone passed, and not more than six or eight feet distant. The table was covered with splinters, plastering, &c., and many of the dishes upon it were breken, but the persons exaped unharmed. It is said that considerable damage has been done to property in the vicinity by blasting rocks. The Railroad Company or the contractors are responsible for this damage.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE AND MURDER BY A THORRIBLE COURAGE AND MURDER BY A NEORO.—THE MURDER BE BEAND.—On Tuesday last, a negro man belonging to Mr. Hardy Kiel, residing in Wilkinson County, violated the persons of, and afterward murdered, his mistress and her sister, Miss Mason, while they were washing at a spring near the house. He then stole a horse, and atnear the house. He then stole a horse, and at-tempted to escape, but was so closely pursued by some of Mr. Kiel's neighbors, that he had to leave the horse and take the river swamp. Several citi-zens of the County turned out to search for the mur-derer, and succeeded in arresting him at 11 o'clock, Tuesday night. They then tied him to a stake and burned him to death. (Sav. Georgian, Aug 4)

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC ARANDONED IN AU-The Liquor Traffic arandonre in Auoust's '-On Saturday lag'-being the day on which
the Mayor's sixty-day proclamation expired—the
several liquor dealers in this city, great and small,
incinding hotel-keepers, apothecaries, and all others
who had to any extent previously participated in its
sale, colontarily abandoned the traffic; and now, on
this seventh day of August, in the year of grace 1851,
not a single glass of intoxicating liquor, of any kind,
is sold, or can be obtained for love or money, or for
any purpose whatever, in the city of Augusta' So,
at all events, we are informed, and verily believe.

(Augusta (Me.) Age, Thursday.

A SERVANT WITH CHRISTIAN PRINCI-PLES.—On Monday, an Irish servant in the Revero House found a wallet in one of the halls, containing House found a wallet in one of the halls, containing a large sum of money and many valuable papers, which had been dropped by a Southern gentleman. The servant carried it to the office, saying, "Mr. Stevens, here is a pocket-book I found up stairs. I don't know what is in it." Mr. Stevens opened the wallet, and finding the owner's name marked made, notified him of the "foundling." The gentleman was thankful for the restoration of his property, and rewarded the servant who found it by presenting to him a hundred dollar bill. (Boston Courier.

**TOMMENCEMENT AT NORWICH UNI-

VERSITY occurs on the 20th and 21st of August. Rev. Dr. Park, of Conn., Rev. J. E. King, of Newbury Seminary, and Rev. Dr. Hutchinson, of St. Louis, are expected to deliver addresses on the occasion. Prof. Jackman, now in Oregon, is soon to return and resume his duties as teacher of Mathematics. Mr. Jackman. nan will bring with him a valuable addition to the cabinet of the University. The trustees have a meet-ing on the 20th of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Mar-ble's Cornet hand, of Lowell, has been engaged for

A Man Short.—An altercation took place vesterday, between Francis Arnold and Edward Knight, in Smithfield. Arnold has recently come into possession of a farm, across which there had been a passway for ninety years. Knight was accustomed to cross by this path, and Arnold forbade his doing so any more. Yesterday, Knight went out with a gun, declaring that he would test the right. Arnold met him with a petchfork, when Knight fred, intending to shoot him in the leg, but the charge took effect in the groun, and the wound is very dangerous, possibly fatal.

Sixuma an Propagatory. On Sanday Last. A MAN SHOT .- An altereation took place SINGULAR PROCEEDING .- On Sunday last,

SINGULAR PROCEEDING.—On Sunday last, the day before the Kentucky election, Mr. R. Stewart, one of the Whig candidates for the Legislature in the Hild and I'vin Wards of Louisville, was taken ill, and was supposed to be dying, whereupon a number of the Whigs met and nominated J. F. Bullitt, Esq., as a candidate, in case Mr. Stewart should die! At a late hour of the night, Mr. S. had become so dangerouly ill, that his friends authorized the withdrawal of his name from the ticket. This accounts, we presume, for the defeat of a portion of the Whig Legislative ticket, as announced by telegraph. (Balt. Sun. Matt. Romery — Intelligence, reached

MAIL ROBBERY.-Intelligence reached MAIL ROBBERY.—Intelligence reached here yesterday morning, that a mail-bag had been found in the woods, near the junction of the Raieigh and Gaston Railrouds. North-Carolina, with letters which had been mailed at Charleston, for points north of that place, taken out and broken open. It has not yet been ascertained, at the Post-Office in this city, what loss, if any, has been sustained by the robbery. The bag, we believe, was stolen from the cars at the Junction, on Saturday or Sunday night last.

[Richmond (Va.) Dispatch, 7th.

Learn A. Small two-story.

FIRE AND DEATH .- A small two-story Fire and Death.—A small two-story house, owned by E. A. Nichols, situated on Headleyst, in the north part of the city, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, about 5 o'clock, with most of the formiture. The second-story was occupied by Feirx Rouke, who, with his wife and two children, were very badly burnt. One of the children, a girl, died yesterday afternoon. They were obliged to pass through the entry and door, which were all on fire, in their escape from the house. [Prov. Jour. 8th.]

INDIAN COUNCIL.—We understand that an important Council of the Scheca Nation will be

Indian Council.—We understand that an important Council of the Seneca Nation will be held at the Tonawanda Reservation about the list of loctober, at which six or eight hundred warriors from this State and Canada will be present. It is to be a "Mourning Council," for the venerable John Blacksmith, a celebrated Civil Sachem who died last Spring, and whose obsequies will be performed with elaborate and impressive ceremony on this occasion. A successor to John Blacksmith is also to be elected at this Council. [Rochester American.

Treaty with Portugal.—We learn from Lisbon, under date of July 18, that Mr. Had-

TREATY WITH PORTUGAL.—We learn from Lisbon, under date of July 18, that Mr. Haddock, our Charge to Portugal, has procured the signature of that Government to the new treaty, and has transmitted it to Washington. The rumon mentioned in the English papers, that the arbiter (Louis Napoleon) on the question of damages for the destruction of the privateer Gen. Armstrong, had already decided against the American claim and in favor of Portugal, was without foundation.